Characteristics of Waves Reflection

<u>Directions</u>: On a separate piece of loose leaf paper, rewrite the following sentences with one word in parenthesis that accurately completes the sentence, underline the word you chose. With your answer, WRITE THE RESOURCE AND LOCATION where that answer can be found so you have a reference point.

- 1) When light waves are reflected, they always obey the law of (reflection, transmission): the angle of (refraction, incidence) equals the angle of (reflection, absorption). A (sound, light) wave is (reflected, refracted), or bent, when it changes speed as it travels from one material to another.
- 2) Sound is produced by (vibrations, waves).
- 3) Light is produced by (vibrations, waves).
- 4) A change in pitch or wave frequency due to movement of the source is known as (the Doppler effect, ultrasonic waves).
- 5) If a wave changes mediums and speeds up, it will bend (toward, away) from the normal and the wavelength will (increase, decrease).
- 6) If a wave changes mediums and slows down, it will bend (toward, away) from the normal and the wavelength will (increase, decrease).

<u>Directions</u>: On the same sheet of paper, rewrite the following paragraph with the word(s) that accurately completes each sentence, underline the word you chose. With your answer, WRITE THE RESOURCE AND LOCATION where that answer can be found so you have a reference point.

translucent opaque white transparent rough ref	lect mirage refraction	diffuse regular s	smooth normal
For you to see an object, it must	light. A_		reflection shows a
clear image, like a mirror. A brick wall causes a reflection. A surface is considered			
when the surface bumps are big compared to the waves. A surface is considered			
when the surface bumps are small compared to the waves. A material through which nearly all			
light passes through is A material that lets some light pass through is			
No light passes through o	objects. A	results fr	om light being refracted
due to air layers of different density light is a mixture of all visible wavelengths of the spectrum.			
An imaginary line, perpendicular to the boundary of 2 mediums, that we measure the bending of waves against, is called			
the .			